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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/800,634	03/16/2004	Takahiro Hagiwara	016907-1621	9690
22428 7590 01/08/2009 FOLEY AND LARDNER LLP SUITE 500 3000 K STREET NW WASHINGTON, DC 20007			EXAMINER DICKERSON, CHAD S	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/800,634

**Applicant(s)**

HAGIWARA, TAKAHIRO

**Examiner**

CHAD DICKERSON

**Art Unit**

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2008.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 July 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/21/2008 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The Applicant traversed the rejection asserting that the reference of Mori (US 2002/0026453) does not disclose the feature of *"a control section which extracts from the storage the page-unit print data selected according to a predefined page extraction format"* and *"a generation section which generates a print job control script file for the print data obtained by the control section"*. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with this assertion.

Regarding the feature of the generating section, the Examiner believes that this feature is performed. The Examiner considers the print job control script analogous to the job output setting file shown in figure 10. The page information for a job and for each page in a job is contained in the job output setting file. The printing operation of

the job is performed in accordance with the settings listed in the job output setting file (see paragraphs [0168]-[0172]). Therefore, the Examiner believes that this contended feature is performed by the reference of Mori.

Regarding the control section feature, the Examiner also believes that newly added feature is also performed. When the system is used in Mori '453, the user is able to combine a plurality of jobs. With the combination of these jobs, the editing of the combined job involves moving certain jobs in different orders within the combined job. Before the image data is printed, the image data is extracted from a spooler file (303) in a modified manner since it has been set previously in a combined job. Once the job has been modified and stored in the spooler file (303), it is then extracted in a certain format that reflects the manner in which the pages are ordered in the combined job, which is considered as the page extraction format that is predefined or defined before printing.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1-7 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mori '453 (US Pub No 2002/0026453).

Re claim 1: Mori '453 discloses a printing system comprising:

an input section which inputs print data (i.e. the host computer (3000) is considered to be the input means that inputs print data into the printer (1500); see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0078]-[0088]);

a division section which divides the print data input by the input section into page units (i.e. in the system, the number of logical pages are specified in the system. The system of Mori '453 takes the input data in the host computer and divides the print data in terms of the physical page information and further describes this information in logical page information shown in figures 12-14. The logical pages are considered to be page units; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

a storage which stores each page-unit of print data obtained by the division section (i.e. in the system, the spool file (303), considered as the storage, is used to store files that are divided into separate pages or combined in a certain manner; see paragraphs [0167]-[0172]);

a control section which extracts from the storage the page-unit print data selected according to a predefined page extraction format (i.e. in the system, the pages in a job can be combined in a certain order before the pages are printed, which is considered as the predefined page extraction format. When the information stored on the spool file is to be printed, it is extracted from the spool file from the despooler (305). The CPU control of the overall system including the function of the despooler extracting the divided print data from the spool file is considered to operate in an analogous manner to the control section in the above claim limitation; see paragraphs [0161]-[0172]);

a first addition section which adds print setting state data to the page-unit print data each obtained by the control section (i.e. in performing the printing of print data, the physical page information contains page information for each individual page printed within the print job. The system includes, or adds, the format information, considered as the print setting state data, to the logical page information. The logical page information is apart of a larger printing job to be printed. The system of the host computer automatically adds this information to the logical page data; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

a second addition section which adds page description data to the page-unit print data each obtained by the control section (i.e. the system also includes the physical page makeup of the logical page contained in the drawing file of the logical page, which corresponds to the logical page ID. This information is included, or added, to the physical page information shown in figure 12; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

a generation section which generates a print job control script file for the print data obtained by the control section (i.e. the physical page information illustrated in field (1004) in figure 10 is made up of the previous logical page information. The physical page information is generated and it is associated with the print data that is separates like the logical pages. The physical page information is generated from a spool file and the spool file is created by the spooler (302); see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0139]-[0160] and [0167]-[0184]); and

a print section which performs printing in accordance with the print job control script file generated by the generation section (i.e. the printer (1500) is used to print information from the host computer that is reflective of the page description information and the job setting information in the spooler file; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0078]-[0088]).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the print data is a Page Description Language (i.e. in the system, the information to be printed is converted into a page description language; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0078]-[0088]).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the print setting state data is a print setting/definition for return to a print start state of the associated page (i.e. in the system, the print data related to the job can be requested to be started in the system. When the system looks at the first page of the job data, the system sees the print format information, considered as the print setting/definition, for each page being considered to be printed. Therefore, when the system records a first page, the system then goes to the page information of the second page to record the page in the manner related to the physical and formatting information; see paragraphs [0139]-[0160]).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the page description data is an editing command for enlargement, reduction, rotation and shift (i.e. in the logical page information, the pages can be edited by an expansion rate or contraction (reducing) rate, which is analogous to the enlargement and reduction of an image; see paragraphs [0182]-[0192]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the page-unit print data comprises a PDL description section for re-setting the associated page in a print start state (i.e. in figures 12-14, the logical page data for each page contains a PDL section that is able to place the logical page in a state that can start the printing process of that specific page. The intermediate codes representing these pages are in PDL form. The intermediate codes relating to the job output setting of the logical pages can be re-created. This information can be printed if a user desires to print this information; see paragraphs [0087], [0088] and [0161]-[0192]);

an editing PDL description section that defines variables necessary for performing enlargement, reduction, rotation and shift at a time of re-printing (i.e. the setting change editor is used to change the variables such as the expansion/contraction (reduction) rate or inversion of the image data. This editing can be performed to image data before a user desires to print the information. Therefore, the editing of the setting information can occur before printing; see fig. 18; see paragraphs [0087], [0088] and



[0161]-[0192]) and enables acquisition of a desired editing result by setting of values at a time of print execution (i.e. the user can desire to print a certain job and the job requested to be printed will be displayed or printed with the most recent job output setting file. When this occurs to a single job, the old setting file is stored as a default while the new output setting file is used in the current job being displayed. With the user choosing this setting by pressing "OK" in figure 18, this setting file can be the setting file used if the user desires to print the print job; see paragraphs [0087], [0088] and [0161]-[0192]); and

a PDL description section for actual image rendering (i.e. in the logical page ID is a reference to the PDL or intermediate code of the page drawing file that corresponds to the logical page from the spool file (303). This is involved in the physical rendering of the image; see paragraphs [0087], [0088] and [0161]-[0192]), and the page-unit print data is stored in a folder for the print data, which is provided in storage means (i.e. in the system, the print data that is produced is stored in a spool file (303), which is analogous to a folder. The spool file (303) is stored in the external memory (11); see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0079]-[0095]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the printing system is a multi-function peripheral (i.e. the printing system of the embodiment of this invention can be performed on one apparatus that can be considered as a MFP. The MFP can be a copier that performs the features of scanning and printing, or on a

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facsimile that performs the features of scanning, faxing and printing; see paragraph [0218]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the printing system is a printer driver (i.e. in the system of Mori '453 a printer driver is used in the printing system; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0079]-[0095]).

Re claim 12: Mori '453 discloses a method of controlling printing, comprising:

dividing input print data into page units (i.e. in the system, the number of logical pages are specified in the system. The system of Mori '453 takes the input data in the host computer and divides the print data in terms of the physical page information and further describes this information in logical page information shown in figures 12-14.

The logical pages are considered to be page units; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

storing each page-unit of print data obtained by the division section (i.e. in the system, the spool file (303), considered as the storage, is used to store files that are divided into separate pages or combined in a certain manner; see paragraphs [0167]-[0172]);

extracting from the storage the page-unit print data selected according to a predefined page extraction format (i.e. in the system, the pages in a job can be combined in a certain order before the pages are printed, which is considered as the

predefined page extraction format. When the information stored on the spool file is to be printed, it is extracted from the spool file from the despooler (305). The CPU control of the overall system including the function of the despooler extracting the divided print data from the spool file is considered to operate in an analogous manner to the control section in the above claim limitation; see paragraphs [0161]-[0172]);

adding print setting state data to the page-unit print data each obtained by extraction (i.e. in performing the printing of print data, the physical page information contains page information for each individual page printed within the print job. The system includes, or adds, the format information, considered as the print setting state data, to the logical page information. The logical page information is apart of a larger printing job to be printed. The system of the host computer automatically adds this information to the logical page data; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

adding page description data to the page-unit print data each obtained by extraction (i.e. the system also includes the physical page makeup of the logical page contained in the drawing file of the logical page, which corresponds to the logical page ID. This information is included, or added, to the physical page information shown in figure 12; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

generating a print job control script file for the print data obtained by extraction (i.e. the physical page information illustrated in field (1004) in figure 10 is made up of the previous logical page information. The physical page information is generated and it is associated with the print data that is separates like the logical pages. The physical

page information is generated from a spool file and the spool file is created by the spooler (302); see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0139]-[0160] and [0167]-[0184]); and

controlling printing in accordance with the generated print job control script file (i.e. the printer (1500) is used to print information from the host computer that is reflective of the page description information and the job setting information in the spooler file; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0078]-[0088]).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the method of controlling printing according to claim 12, wherein the print data is a Page Description Language (i.e. in the system, the information to be printed is converted into a page description language; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0078]-[0088]).

Re claim 14: Mori '453 discloses a program that causes a printing system, which effects printing using given print data such as a Page Description Language (i.e. the system has program codes used to execute the embodiment of the invention that can be stored on different storage mediums; see paragraphs [0219]-[0225]), comprising:

dividing the print data into page units (i.e. in the system, the number of logical pages are specified in the system. The system of Mori '453 takes the input data in the host computer and divides the print data in terms of the physical page information and further describes this information in logical page information shown in figures 12-14.

The logical pages are considered to be page units; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

storing each page-unit of print data obtained by the division section (i.e. in the system, the spool file (303), considered as the storage, is used to store files that are divided into separate pages or combined in a certain manner; see paragraphs [0167]-[0172]);

extracting from the storage the page-unit print data selected according to a predefined page extraction format (i.e. in the system, the pages in a job can be combined in a certain order before the pages are printed, which is considered as the predefined page extraction format. When the information stored on the spool file is to be printed, it is extracted from the spool file from the despooler (305). The CPU control of the overall system including the function of the despooler extracting the divided print data from the spool file is considered to operate in an analogous manner to the control section in the above claim limitation; see paragraphs [0161]-[0172]);

adding print setting state data to the page-unit print data each obtained by extraction (i.e. in performing the printing of print data, the physical page information contains page information for each individual page printed within the print job. The system includes, or adds, the format information, considered as the print setting state data, to the logical page information. The logical page information is apart of a larger printing job to be printed. The system of the host computer automatically adds this information to the logical page data; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

adding page description data to the page-unit print data each obtained by extraction (i.e. the system also includes the physical page makeup of the logical page contained in the drawing file of the logical page, which corresponds to the logical page ID. This information is included, or added, to the physical page information shown in figure 12; see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0167]-[0184]);

generating a print job control script file for the print data obtained by extraction (i.e. the physical page information illustrated in field (1004) in figure 10 is made up of the previous logical page information. The physical page information is generated and it is associated with the print data that is separates like the logical pages. The physical page information is generated from a spool file and the spool file is created by the spooler (302); see figs. 12-14; paragraphs [0139]-[0160] and [0167]-[0184]); and

controlling printing in accordance with the generated print job control script file (i.e. the printer (1500) is used to print information from the host computer that is reflective of the page description information and the job setting information in the spooler file; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0078]-[0088]).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori '453 in view of Takahashi '221 (USP 6832221).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the printing system comprises a multi-function peripheral (i.e. the printing system of the embodiment of this invention can be performed on one apparatus that can be considered as a MFP. The MFP can be a copier that performs the features of scanning and printing, or on a facsimile that performs the features of scanning, faxing and printing; see paragraph [0218]), and a personal computer having communication section for data communication with the peripheral (i.e. the system involves having data communication between the host computer and the printer, considered as the peripheral; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0079]-[0095]).

However, Mori '453 fails to teach a personal computer having communication means for data communication with the multi-function peripheral.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '221. Takahashi '221 discloses a personal computer having communication means for data communication with the multi-function peripheral (i.e. like the reference of Mori, the Takahashi reference is used to transmit image data to a printing device (same field of endeavor). However, Takahashi '221 discloses a MFP being used to convert documents sent from a user (14) into image data; see figs. 1 and 2; col. 5, line 5 – col. 6, line 47).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '221, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a personal computer having communication means for data communication with the multi-function peripheral in order to process received information from a user computer (as stated in Takahashi '221 col. 6, lines 35-47).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

However, Mori '453 fails to teach the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the printing system comprises a multi-function peripheral, a personal computer and an appliance server are connected by a network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '221. Takahashi '221 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the printing system comprises a multi-function peripheral, a personal computer and an appliance server which are connected by a network (i.e. like the reference of Mori, the Takahashi reference is used to transmit image data to a printing device (same field of endeavor). However, Takahashi contains a connecting device (15) that is used as a network hub for a server (12), the MFP (11) and a user computer (14). It forms a LAN environment by relaying data communication between the devices; see col. 7, lines 26-36).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '221, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein a multi-function peripheral, a personal computer and an appliance server are connected by



communication means in order to relay data communication between the terminal devices (as stated in Takahashi '221 col. 7, lines 26-36).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Mori '453 are disclosed above.

Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 1, wherein the storage is configured to store the page-unit print data in order of storage (i.e. the spooler file is used to store the information regarding a print job. This is used to store the logical pages that are in a job. As shown in figure 12, the logical pages are stored in the order in which the jobs are placed in the overall job; see paragraphs [0087], [0088] and [0161]-[0192]); and

the printing system further comprises

a display section which displays, when the page-unit print data stored in the storage is selected, the selected page-unit print data as a thumbnail (i.e. in the system, the display on the monitor of the host computer is used to display or preview the logical pages in a print job that is stored in a spooler file, which is considered as a storage means. The spooler file is on the external memory (11). The logical page can be selected to be displayed as a thumbnail when the user is deciding to combine certain logical pages into one job. This can be seen in figures 17 and 18; see fig. 17 and 18; see paragraphs [0087], [0088] and [0161]-[0192]);

a setting section which performs data setting by moving the thumbnail that is displayed on the display section (i.e. in the system, using the mouse cursor, the thumbnail information can be removed from the display by choosing the thumbnail and

pressing the delete button, which will move the thumbnail from the screen out of view on the monitor. If there are more than two pages in the combined job and user decided to select other options besides the same side on the "print next document on:" option, then this would move the thumbnails to the other pages, thus moving the thumbnails; see fig. 17 and 18; see paragraphs [0087], [0088] and [0161]-[0192]); and

However, Mori '453 fails to teach to store the page-unit print data in chronological order and second control section which executes a control to generate link information from the set thumbnail and to store the link information in the storage.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '221. Takahashi '221 discloses to store the page-unit print data in chronological order (i.e. like the reference of Mori, the Takahashi reference is used to transmit image data to a printing device (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Takahashi '221, the thumbnail images are displayed in a calendar format in chronological order according to the date the image information was processed; see figs. 15 and 16; col. 12, lines 18-44) and second control section which executes a control to generate link information from the set thumbnail and to store the link information in the storage (i.e. in the storage management device, link information is added for relating the processing data with the data stored in memory. The processing data is the data that is displayed as a thumbnail; col. 3, lines 51-62).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '221, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features to store the page-unit print data in chronological order and second control section which executes a

control to generate link information from the set thumbnail and to store the link information in the storage in order to have link information related to processed data and have the processed data displayed according to the processing date (as stated in Takahashi '221 col. 3, lines 51-62 and col. 12, lines 18-44).

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori '453, as modified by Takahashi '221, as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Kizaki '981 (USP 6883981).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Mori '453 in view of Takahashi '221 are disclosed above. Mori '453 discloses the printing system according to claim 10, further comprising:

determining section which determines the page-unit print data located at a position which is relative to a current point (i.e. in the system, when a user desires to print process a page, each page must be processed using the page information related to each logical page. The system determines if the page needs to be converted into intermediate codes and when to move on to the next page to be processed (this is explained in figure 5). The system determines the page to be processed and this information is stored in a spool file; see figs. 5, 6 and 10-14; paragraphs [0139]-[0183]); and

third control section which executes a control to extract print data of the page-unit print data from the storage according to a result of determination by the determining section and to preview-display the extracted print data (i.e. the system allows for the image data that has been converted into intermediate codes in the spool file and this

information is displayed to the user in figures 16 and 17. The information is extracted from a spool file (303), which is stored on an external memory means, and the file is displayed to the user. Based on the determination of a certain page selected at a certain point in the storage, or spooler file, the system is controlled to extract that information from the spooler file based on a selection of information at a certain point and display that information as shown in figure 17; see figs. 16 and 17; paragraphs [0103]-[0110] and [0161]-[0171]).

However, Mori '453 in view of Takahashi '221 fails to teach a current point serving as a reference folder and designated by the link information.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kizaki '981. Kizaki '981 discloses a current point serving as a reference folder (i.e. like the system of Mori, the Kizaki reference is used to transmit edited image data to a printing device (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Kizaki '981, the link information is designated when trying to identify a certain page in the page data list (413), which serves as a reference folder for holding page information. Also, these same pages are located in a certain order within the chapter information section, which also serves as a folder for holding page information; see fig. 3; col. 10, ln 22-59) and designated by the link information (i.e. Kizaki '981 discloses having link data for each original data that the system can refer to when processing each page in the print job; see figs. 3 and 12; col. 10, lines 49-59).

Therefore, in view of Kizaki '981, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of having a current point

serving as a reference folder and designated by the link information, incorporated in the device of Mori '453, as modified by the features of Takahashi '221, in order to have link information that corresponds to the original data of a page (as stated in Kizaki '981 col. 10, lines 49-59).

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
9. Nishikawa '897 (US Pub No 2002/0052897) discloses a system for dividing a print job into logical pages and describes the data using PDL.
10. Mori '228 (US Pub No 2002/0069228) discloses Print Control method and apparatus that provides a division means for dividing document data into a plurality of page units (see paragraph [0033]).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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